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Climate Change & Environment Network Newsletter

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SDC Funded Projects & Programmes

CEDRIG goes live!

Dear members of the Network

We have worked hard and you waited for long to see this happen. But after months of joint efforts with our sister network DRR we made it! As of now you can find the final online Spanish version of our 'Climate, Environment, and Disaster Reduction Guidance' (CEDRIG) tool under www.cedrig.org or www.cedrig.ch. The final English version will be released end of November while the final French version shall be available by the end of this year at the latest.

I am convinced that the online version will help to better integrate and mainstream climate change, environment and disaster related challenges into development cooperation. We hope and expect the tool to be used widely and we welcome feedback and suggestions. We also look forward to creating communities of practice for the various languages.

Our longer term vision is to provide more language versions of CEDRIG and to possibly develop an application for your mobile devices. But for now: Use and enjoy CEDRIG!

Your CC&E Focal Point Daniel Maselli

JIWASA programme – Strengthening urban micro and small enterprises (MSEs)

MSEs have great potential to contribute to development in Bolivia, but they are also faced with problems such as limited access to technology and markets. The Jiwasa Programme, which is implemented by the devolved agency PROBOLIVIA, was designed jointly by the Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy, SDC, and DANIDA. It seeks to strengthen MSEs by providing regional-level services supported by public-private partnerships. The priority clusters are food production, leather, textiles, wood, and metalwork, located in urban areas of five departments in the Andean region of the country. Specifically, the project aims to improve the production and marketing capacities of 3'500 MSEs involved in processing, seeking to increase incomes, improve working conditions, and promote gender equality. Strengthening these societal factors will help to reduce situations of fragility and prevent conflicts. This is especially important when countries also face substantial environmental changes. In the run-up to the climate negotiations in Paris, numerous high-level events are underlining interest in the links between global environmental change and security policy.

Strengthening drought resilience in the Somali region

The Somali Regional State has an estimated population of about 4.5 million (mostly pastoralists), 85% of which live in rural areas. Small scale irrigated agriculture along river basins and rain-fed agriculture play a modest role as complementary income and nutrition sources. Advancing natural resources degradation as a result of both growing human and livestock pressure and the weakening of traditional natural resources management systems has exposed these areas to increased

vulnerability to both natural and manmade disasters. The overall goal of the programme is to implement drought resilient measures in the Somali region and thus addressing the concerns of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists.

Update on SDC funded projects

Adapting to Climate Change in China (ACCC II)



SDC recently launched the second phase of the ACCCII project at provincial level, a flagship bilateral collaborative project on adaptation between Switzerland and China. The project aims to mainstream climate change adaptation into social and economic development processes to build up resilience to climate change at various levels. It is also expected to enhance the capacity of provincial policy-makers and researchers to draft and evaluate short- and mid-term adaptation plans that assess risks in the context of social-economic development. [More](#)

Roundtable meeting on Building Energy Efficiency Project (BEEP), 26 August, Jaipur, India

Aranya Bhawan, headquarters of the Forest Department of the Government of Rajasthan, is one out of fourteen building projects (public or commercial) that received technical advisory from the SDC funded Indo-Swiss BEEP. Aranya Bhawan will serve as the benchmark for other public buildings in the state of Rajasthan. The participants of a roundtable event acknowledged the positive role played by BEEP and contributions made in promoting energy efficiency in new buildings. The participants further agreed that a future phase of BEEP will be necessary in order to integrate experiences into national policies and mainstreaming the Integrated Design Process initiated by BEEP. It was suggested that during a second phase, the project could for example support the translation of the '[Design guidelines for multi-storey residential buildings](#)' developed by BEEP into the national energy conservation code for residential buildings as well as support its implementation. This would give the project huge leverage in setting the standards at national level. [More](#)

Evaluation of the Climate and Clean Air in Latin America's Cities (CALAC) programme

During the last five months the CALAC programme was evaluated. CALAC's core objective is to reduce ultrafine particles and mitigate climate change by applying diesel particle filters (DPFs) in urban public transport buses. See an overview of [Outcomes and Achievements](#) as well as [Perspectives to the Future](#).

Policy Processes

The Climate Knowledge Brokers Manifesto – The revolution starts here

Society is only now grasping the full extent to which our lives, jobs, and the environment are sensitive to a changing climate. Effective decision making will be needed in many areas if we are to build a climate resilient future. This is how the “Climate Knowledge Brokers Manifesto”, a milestone publication and call for joint action to meet the massive climate knowledge challenges ahead, begins. The Manifesto was presented at an [event in London and online](#). From government policy-makers and industry chiefs to everyday consumers and voters, information is going to be needed to make the right decisions on how to address climate change. Where will it come from and how will people make sense of the growing amount of climate information being produced every year? This is where knowledge brokers come into action. [More](#)

Indian Himalayas Climate Adaptation Programme (IHCAP) – First meeting of Himalayan Peoples’ Representatives

A group of Members of Parliament of India from the Himalayan region came together on 10 September 2015 in Almora, Uttarakhand in order to share and discuss issues related to climate change adaptation in the Indian Himalayan Region. The meeting was organized by the G. B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development in partnership with the Indian IHCAP of SDC. The aim of the platform is to sensitize the policy makers both for the importance of including mountain perspectives in national policies, programmes, and schemes, and for the need to integrate climate change issues into sustainable development planning for the Himalayas.

Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa (ALP) – Experiences from adaptation planning with communities

Release of a first publication in a new series of practitioner briefs, drawing together ALP’s experience and lessons learnt of working on Community Based Adaptation (CBA) with 40 communities in four countries in Sub-Saharan Africa over the last five years. The brief describes ALP’s Community Adaptation Action Planning (CAAP) process, which has proven to be a key approach for building motivation and capacity for action on CBA among communities, while also strengthening community participation and influence in local government decision-making. The brief provides a conceptual overview of the process, as well as explanations and examples of how it works in practice, based on ALP experiences in Ghana and Niger. [More](#)

Launch of an Early Warning System (EWS) for glacial lake outburst flood

The SDC funded [project glacier 513’s](#) general objective is to help improve the overall capacity to adapt and to reduce disaster risk from glacier retreat in Peru, particularly in the Ancash and Cusco regions. See the [glaciers 513 project in figures](#). Under this project umbrella, an EWS has been handed over to the Provincial Municipality of Carhuaz, Ancash, Peru. Now the local population can immediately react in case of any glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF). The involvement of public institutions is a key factor for the sustainability of the EWS. The EWS is the first of this kind of climate change adaptation and risk reduction measure to be installed in Peru.



Project Glaciers 513

Science and Research

PACC Peru – Up to 30 percent less precipitation in the Central Andes in future

Seasonal water shortages already occur in the Central Andes of Peru and Bolivia. By the end of the century, precipitation could fall by up to 30 percent according to an international team of researchers led by the University of Zurich. Under the umbrella of PACC (Adaptation to Climate Change Programme Peru) the research team compared current climate data with future climate scenarios and data extending back to pre-Inca times. PACC Peru is a bilateral cooperation of Switzerland and the Peruvian Ministry for the Environment, implemented by a consortia consisting of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation and a Swiss scientific support unit led by the University of Zurich. [More](#)

Green Gold Project – Rangeland health of Mongolia

The primary challenge to sustainable livestock production in Mongolia is that rangeland health, the set of environmental conditions that sustain the productivity and biodiversity of rangelands, is in decline in many areas. As a first step towards sustainable rangeland management, SDC’s Green Gold Project collaborated with government ministries and universities to develop new assessment and monitoring procedures and conduct a detailed, field-oriented assessment of rangeland health across Mongolia. The National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring now has the capacity to continue the new monitoring procedures and report to the nation on these trends. [More](#)

Working paper on climate change impacts on African crop production

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) released a new [working paper](#) that provides an overview of projected climate change impacts on crop production and suitability across Africa. The paper highlights that changes in climates over the last 30 years have already reduced global agricultural production in the range of 1-5 percent per decade globally, with particularly negative effects for tropical cereal crops. In addition, the paper shows that there is mounting evidence suggesting that even at low (+2 °C) levels of warming, agricultural productivity is likely to decline across the globe, particularly in tropical areas.

Rehabilitation and management strategy for over-pumping aquifers under climate change in China – Interview with Wolfgang Kinzelbach

Wolfgang Kinzelbach, a former professor of hydromechanics at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology and team leader of an SDC funded groundwater management project, was interviewed by China Daily on his experience in Chinese water projects that date back to the 1970s. [More](#)

Thematic Focus – The conflict and human rights Network (CHRnet)

Why work in fragile contexts?

Today, more than a third of the global extreme poor lives in fragile states, and unless we completely change the course of things, nearly two thirds of the world's extreme poor will live in fragile states in 2030. 60% of the world's poorest and most vulnerable are women, who are dependent on their natural environment to earn a living and feed their families.

Fragility refers to a very low or missing capacity or willingness of the state to deliver basic services, and in particular the missing ability to develop mutually constructive relations with the society or to ensure people's security and human rights. Fragility is by far the biggest development obstacle. This explains why fragile states are lagging behind other developing countries in reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). For example, nearly two-thirds of the states now considered fragile are expected not to meet the goal of dividing poverty in half. Peace, security, human rights, and development are heavily interlinked. Only a significant contribution to the reduction of the causes of conflicts, the increase of crisis resistance, and the improvement of the human rights situation enables sustainable poverty reduction and support to vulnerable groups.

What is SDC's contribution to positive change?

Around half of SDC's partner countries are considered to be fragile. The Message 2013-2016 gives SDC the mandate to increase its involvement in fragile contexts. [The Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Strategy for SDC's work in fragile and conflict-prone contexts](#) adopted in 2015 outlines the strategic and operational dimensions of this commitment.

The CHRnet is involved in training and coaching to support Swiss cooperation offices in understanding the dynamics of the conflict and fragility in which they operate. Country strategies should focus on supporting approaches that lead out of fragility and enhance positive conflict transformation. For this, SDC put in place project management tools, as well as instruments for quality assurance such as 1) thorough conflict and fragility analysis, 2) hypothesis of change, 3) working with scenarios, 4) application of SDC's context monitoring process, 5) a specific portfolio mix and 6) a risk management strategy. Guidance concerning the use of these tools can be found on the CHRnet [Shareweb](#) and the [CSPM Platform](#).

Climate change and conflict prevention

The competition over resources is all too often the root cause of conflicts. Additionally, experts predict that climate change will be a major source of conflict as drought and rising temperatures hurt agriculture and are putting a further strain on resources in already unstable regions.

Last year, the CHRnet hosted an e-discussion on pastoralism, which was co-facilitated by the CC&E and the Agriculture & Food Security network. This permitted the identification of legal and political issues beyond the already well-known and documented drivers of conflict, such as shrinking resources, restriction of movement, and poor basic service provision (in particular health, education, and veterinary services).

In Pakistan, for example, transhumant pastoralists are - due to the legal separation in movable (livestock, beekeeping, etc.) and immovable property - excluded from financial services, such as mortgage loans requiring immovable property as security. Furthermore, the legal environment is not conducive for pastoralists to settle land disputes through existing legal

mechanisms. Customary law and modern state laws are often contradictory. Consequences of climate change, such as floods and droughts, seasonal fluctuations of streams, and drying out of water springs constitute another root cause of conflict. Along with substantial shrinking of the resource area caused by the expansion of sedentary agriculture, pastoralists' existence is increasingly threatened. In the Horn of Africa especially poorer pastoralists drop out from pastoral production systems and need to seek alternative income sources to secure their livelihood as long as the pressure on available grassland is not reduced.

It is important to capitalize on these sectoral experiences and to continue this conversation, while highlighting that it is vital to address these root causes of conflict within programmes. For example, all contexts illustrated that illiteracy of many pastoralist communities constitute a major obstacle to their social, economic, and political inclusion. In that case, a good entry point could be to invest in education of pastoralist communities, which will contribute to more social interaction and alternative livelihood sources.

Integrating conflict sensitivity in education projects for pastoralists in West Africa



One of the main objectives of the Swiss cooperation in West Africa is "achieving a better social, political, and economic integration of transhumant pastoralist communities in transboundary regions through non-formal and formal education and vocational training". The Education and Vocational Skills Training Programme (programme d'éducation et formation des populations pastorales / PREPP) is located in a fragile context due to tensions between settled farmers and cattle breeders in the border areas of seven countries. Taking place in early June 2014 in Benin, a workshop in Conflict Sensitive Programme Management (CSPM) allowed the different actors of the PREPP to analyze their contexts and define the approach to integrate conflict sensitivity in the programme implementation. For more information, click [here](#).

Text by Simone Droz and Nils Rosemann, Conflict and Human Rights SDC.

The ECC (environment, conflict, and cooperation) Factbook

In the context of *climate and conflicts/security* a new online tool has recently been published: the ECC Factbook, an interactive platform that analyses more than 100 conflicts related to climate and environmental change and security. The ECC Factbook, part of a broader platform on environment, conflict, and cooperation, aims to provide an easy entry point for gaining a deeper understanding of how environmental change and societal factors interact in producing situations of fragility and conflict, and what solutions exist to prevent and/or mitigate these conflicts. To this end, it combines case studies with infographics and data for analysis and comparison. The ECC Factbook can be accessed at the following address: <https://factbook.ecc-platform.org/>

Events and Trainings

Past: Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector (TTCS) - National workshop, 26-27 February, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

A national workshop on biomass energy was hosted by the project partners of Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector Project (TTCS) in order to share the lessons learned from phase I of the SDC funded project with high-level stakeholders. A key finding is that this action sector needs a drastic and rapid transformation in terms of its main focus and how it is implemented. Charcoal production, in particular, has to be addressed from multiple angles and approaches. Projects such as TTCS in the Kilosa District, Morogoro are viable models for scaling up sustainable charcoal production from natural Miombo forests. [More](#)

Past: CLIMANDES – Popularization of meteorology in primary education workshops, 22 June – 17 July, Peru

Teachers' trainings were held under the umbrella of the CLIMANDES project. The aim was to strengthen teachers' capacities related to meteorology, weather risks, and climate change. [More](#)

Past: International seminar on efficient production in the brick sector, 8-9 July, Bogota, Colombia

The international seminar on efficient production in the brick sector was attended by over 350 representatives and stakeholders from the brick-sector in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Peru, Spain, and South Africa. During the event, participants discussed the prospects for the brick industry and the construction sector in Latin America, energy efficient kilns, barriers, and opportunities for technological change in the sector, as well as experiences due to product innovation and the sector's impact on black carbon. [More](#).

Past: Knowledge to Action Lab, 25-27 August, Bogota, Colombia

Mitigation Action Plans & Scenarios Programme (MAPS) has a dedicated team investigating and analysing aspects of mitigation policy and its implementation. How to move to implementation was one of the key questions to be addressed during the *Knowledge to Action Lab* in late August. The lab enabled team members from Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Peru, and South Africa to return to their countries and be prepared to provide recommendations on the design of national adaptation implementation processes. [Programme](#), presentations of [day 1](#) and [day 2](#).

Past: International conference on scaling-up good adaptation practices, 24-25 August, New Delhi, India

The conference was organised by SDC in collaboration with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR). The aim was to facilitate south-south knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation experiences across Asian and African regions. International adaptation experts shared experiences and deliberated on the future course of action to promote up-scaling of good climate

change adaptation practices. During the event, the new WRI report on [Scaling Success: Lessons on Adaptation Pilots in Rainfed Regions of India](#) was released.

Past: Roundtable on renewable energy, energy access, and climate change, 27 August 2015, New Delhi, India

The roundtable on renewable energy, energy access, and climate change discussed the plans of the Indian Government to enhance the share of renewable energy generation and energy access for all, the challenges associated with these plans, and possible options of engagement that could be considered by the donor community. The event was organized by SDC on the occasion of the visit of Ambassador Pio Wennubst, Assistant Director General at SDC.

Upcoming Events:

- **Sustainable Mountain Art (SMArt) exhibition from Alejandro Leon Cannock**, September – December 2015, Sierre, Switzerland [More](#)
- **DRR Platform F2F event - Water & Disasters: Integrated floods management - Acting locally, linking beyond**, 10-11 November, Thun, Switzerland [More](#)
- **7th Symposium on Climate Change Adaptation – Climate Scenarios: From research to application**, 20 November, Bern, Switzerland [More](#)
- **COP21 – Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**, 30 November – 11 December, Paris, France [More](#)
- **Mountains Futures Conference - Nurturing seeds for change in the anthropocene**, 1-4 March 2016, Kunming, China [More](#).
- **Conference - Adaptation Futures 2016**, the fourth PROVIA (Global Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation) worldwide adaptation conference. 10-13 May 2016, Rotterdam, Netherlands [More](#)

Key Resources

Below is a list of resources worth looking at:

- A new SDC/TERI paper published on [Sustainable Access to Energy in the Global South](#).
- A new book on [Lessons of the Earth](#) includes 20 good practices for facing climate change in rural communities in Peru.
- IISD's Resilience Programme released two reports: [Promoting climate resilient peacebuilding in fragile states](#) and [Accessing and using climate data and information in fragile, data-poor states](#)
- [New publication](#) by WOTR work in the climate change adaptation project.

Special thanks go to the contributors of information:

- **Divya Kashyap** on WRI's Scaling Success report
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- **Yuka Greiler and Crispino Lobo** on WOTR's publication
- **Ueli Mauderli** on TTCS workshop report
- **Manish Mohandes** on BEEP and IHCAP
- **Rafael Millán** on CALAC programme and news from Colombia
- **Jocelyn Patricia Ostolaza Beytia** on activities in the Andes Region
- **Jon-Andri Lys** on CBKs Manifesto crop production in Africa
- **Alec Crawford** on IISD publications
- **Erdenesaikhan Nyamjav** on the Green Gold project in Mongolia
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- **Patrick Sieber** on PACC Perú

This newsletter in English is directed at an audience that is interested in receiving the latest news on activities related to climate change and development cooperation carried out by Swiss actors, key international actors, and the most extraordinary innovators. It is one of the instruments of the Global Programme Climate Change and the Climate Change and Environment Network of the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation to facilitate the access to information in the area of climate change and development as well as encourage dialogue, mutual understanding and trust between all political, administrative and operational actors involved in this crucial crosscutting issue. The newsletter caters to both the needs of quick readers who are interested in getting the latest news in a minute and those who want to get more in depth information. The latter group can do so by clicking on the links that take them straight to the relevant background documentation. Do not hesitate to ask the [Global Programme on Climate Change](#). (GPCC) for articles you do not have access to or to **subscribe to the distribution list**.

We appreciate your [feedback](#) on how to improve this newsletter. **Please also send climate change and environment relevant news you consider essential for the SDC to [daniel.maselli@eda.admin.ch](#) (CC&E Network Focal Point) or [madeleine.quver@infras.ch](#) (Newsletter Editor) for the next newsletter!** However, please note that in order not to exceed 4 pages, we need to screen the news and make a selection. Help us in the pre-selection by already translating your articles to English, shortening, possibly simplifying texts, and adding links - that way you will have a greater chance of finding your news in the next newsletter.